

## The Times-Dispatch

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FRIDAY JULY 17, 1908.

Persons leaving the city for the summer should order The Times-Dispatch mailed to them. Price, 50 cents per month.

## THE AFFAIR IN FULTON.

The strikers received their severest blow Wednesday night when the secret service and the military swooped down upon an unlawful assembly in a dark alley and caught members of the organization and some of the men heretofore employed by the street car company, and now among the strikers, in what is alleged was the very act of doing an unlawful thing.

From the beginning of the troubles that have been besetting the street car owners and employees, and as for that matter, all the people of Richmond, it was proclaimed that the striking conductors and motormen were not in sympathy with those of their misguided friends who were showing a disposition to antagonize the street car people in unlawful and riotous ways. It was said for them that they were without exception law abiding, and intended to remain so, and as law-abiding citizens they asked for the sympathy and encouragement of those who were put to great inconvenience by the strike, and to still greater inconvenience to give the encouragement and help asked for, by refusing to ride on the street cars as long as they were run by strike-breakers.

When lawlessness necessitated the calling out of the military it was still proclaimed that the strikers themselves were not to be blamed for the misguided strenuousness of their friends and sympathizers and the argument was advanced that it would be an injustice to the men to charge up to their account the riot throwing, the torpedo firing and other and more serious acts of violence and disorder, when it could not be shown that any of the men on strike were actually engaged in such disorder.

This argument had its effect on many people, and kept many a nickel out of the cash boxes of the company, and to that extent aided the strikers in their efforts to their point. But Wednesday night a plot to injure the property of the street car company, and perhaps to injure, if not kill its employees and patrons was foiled by the officers of the law, and even of the alleged plotters arrested. Four of the seven men arrested in the act, as is alleged, of doing an unlawful deed were former employees of the company and members of the union, men who have been prominent in the strike.

A jury is to decide upon the guilt or innocence of these men, and we have not a word to say in advance of their trial as to how far they are involved in this ugly business, but the very fact of their arrest at such a place and at such a time, in such company and under such circumstances, tends to deprive them and their striking brethren of the public sympathy that has enabled them to carry on the strike thus far. The loss of that sympathy would mark the beginning of the end of the strike, for the people of Richmond, who are long suffering and sympathetic, will not tolerate the methods of the man in ambush and the midnight assassin.

For the sake of the families and friends of these unfortunate men it may be hoped that they can prove their innocence before a jury, but it must be said they were caught too near to the commission of a crime for them to count on the sympathy of the public for their cause, unless they shall succeed in proving their innocence beyond a shadow of a doubt, for if guilty, they have done more in one night to break up the strike and to bring their cause into disrepute than has been accomplished by any or all the efforts of the Passenger and Power Company.

Their case is now in the hands of the law, and the law will do them no injustice. The demand of the hour is that it shall do the people no injustice, and that the guilty shall be severely punished.

## PANAMA CANAL AGAIN.

As indicated in dispatches published in this paper yesterday, Dr. Herran, charge d'affaires of Colombia at Washington, and other Colombian officials, have been laboring under the misapprehension that the regular session of the Colombian Congress would convene July 20th next. It has now been ascertained that the Colombian Constitution provides that regular sessions of the Congress shall be held every two years, beginning with 1880, "making it impossible for the regular session of Congress to be called except in even years."

This means that the present special session of the Colombian Congress "can be

continued as long as the President desires, but can consider only those questions put before it by the President."

Whether he can or will put the treaty before Congress now is not stated, and we are at loss to know how the treaty is beneficially affected, though it is stated that this news improves its chances.

Senor Velez, a Colombian delegate to the Congress from the Department of Bolivar, has been in Washington discussing the canal treaty with Dr. Herran. He came to this country an avowed opponent of the treaty, but it is understood that since his arrival here, he has become better informed upon the question than he was before, and now takes a broader view of the question. It is believed he will prove to be a friend to the treaty upon his return to his country.

Our Colombian friends move slowly in this matter, but we have no doubt they will rally the treaty and a very good bargain, indeed, they will make. In addition to all the advantages that will come to their country by reason of the construction of this great highway of commerce, the republic will receive from the United States a lump sum of \$10,000,000 and an annual rental of \$300,000. Besides, if Colombia has any natural resources to develop they will then be advertised to the world in a manner which would be quite impossible otherwise. Altogether the canal will be a good thing for Colombia.

## MORE MONEY ASKED.

As appears in our Washington correspondence, printed yesterday, one of the plans of monetary reform considered by the Republican members of the Senate Finance Committee at their recent conference at the Hot Springs of Virginia has been made public "as a basis for discussion," and is given now "with authoritative precision."

This plan contemplates authorizing the issue of additional currency by national banks up to 25 per cent. of the amount of their capital. On this issue it is proposed that the government shall place a tax of say 5 per cent. per annum. Because of this tax, it is argued, banks would only call for the additional currency in times of the greatest stringency. Interest and loans would have to be higher than 5 per cent. to induce a bank to go to the expense of issuing additional currency. The moment interest rates drop below 5 per cent. it is believed this currency would retire automatically.

It is calculated that this plan would give additional currency to the amount of \$200,000,000, which sum, it is supposed, would meet any emergency that might arise under any financial stringency.

We further learn that under this plan banks availing themselves of this additional circulation would not be required to put up any additional security for it. "The security for these notes, which is considered ample, would be first the bank itself; second, the fund created in the treasury of the United States by the accumulation of the 5 per cent. tax."

Senator Aldridge is understood to be opposed to this scheme, fearing that "when it is put into operation the next move will be to reduce the amount of the tax, and, consequently, the incentive to retire the additional circulation when it is not needed will be removed."

Mr. Cannon, the Speaker to be, is also against the plan, as he was against the Aldridge bill last session. His position is that the country is not in need of financial legislation of any kind. He holds that "the West and the South are not in need of relief either now or at the crop-mowing period."

His information is very different, indeed, from that possessed by most business men, and we believe will not be sustained by the Western and Southern members of Congress. On the contrary, in the light of the present financial situation and looking forward to the probability of tight money in the fall, we shall be surprised if there does not come from the South and West a positive and unmistakable demand for currency legislation—a demand so insistent that Mr. Cannon will be forced to change his position.

Nor is it probable that Mr. Roosevelt would be content to go into the presidential campaign next year without being able to refer to the fact that Congress had used its very best endeavors to meet the expectations of the people on this highly important question.

Whether the plan we have outlined is exactly what the country needs, or whether it is one that will be acceptable to the majority in each house of Congress is a serious question, but, at least, it will afford "a basis for discussion" and may possibly prove to be the starting point for the reform which is pressingly needed, and which, if not furnished now, may give the country much concern in time to come.

The plan of procedure of the Republican members of the Senate is first to try to agree among themselves. When they are ready to submit a report, or reports, to the full committee, their Democratic colleagues will be called in.

## GOV. DURBIN'S CANDIDACY.

One of the peculiar results of the race riot at Evansville, Ind., has been the bringing of Governor Durbin, of that State, prominently before the public as a possible running mate for President Roosevelt on the Republican national ticket of next year. The Hoosier Governor undoubtedly has a boom for the Vice-Presidency on, and his friends who are engineering it are making the most of the favorable impression the Governor has made upon the country by the energy and spirit with which he met the mob spirit in the southern section of his State.

They also claim that the mob spirit is showing itself in many parts of the country, and is more pronounced in sections where least expected.

This is undoubtedly true, as the records in Governor Durbin's own State and in the neighboring State of Illinois abundantly prove, and it may be, as the Governor's friends claim, that now is the time when a man who has been pronounced and vigorous in putting down this spirit would greatly strengthen a national ticket.

But let it be remembered that there has been in the past few years some lawlessness and mob spirit in another State that

adjoins Indiana, in some of which lawlessness Governor Durbin has in a certain sense been participant criminus. A man who was about to be sworn in as Governor of the State of Kentucky was shot down in the broad open daylight on the grounds of the Capitol of the State. One of the men indicted for the murder of Governor Goebel is a fugitive from justice in the capital of Indiana, and Governor Durbin, who refuses to honor a requisition from Kentucky, shields and protects this indicted man. To what extent this action on the part of Governor Durbin is responsible for the prevailing spirit of lawlessness in Indiana, Kentucky and Illinois, it is, of course, impossible to say, but there is ample evidence that whenever high officials show a disposition to shield criminals the lawless element accepts it as encouragement to be lawless.

We should say that Governor Durbin is hardly the man to represent official anarchy to lawlessness and hatred of the mob spirit on the Republican or any other ticket.

## THE PEONAGE CASE.

On Wednesday, United States Judge Jones, sitting at Montgomery, Ala., discharged the jury that failed to convict one Turner in a peonage case. He upbraided the jury for ignoring his instructions, and said everybody in and out of Alabama will know that the law was not enforced, and for no other reason than "the base one that the defendant is a white man, and the victim of the law he violated is a negro boy."

The Judge hoped that the time would never come when the jurymen, helpless and distressed and the victims of oppression, would be denied that protection of law which they had refused to the victim in this case.

It is not of record what the jurymen thought of the Judge's reprimand, but we dare say they disliked it very much, and it may be presumed that they are not wholly without defense as to their course. We do not know the details of the case, but it is conceivable that there was an honest difference of opinion between the Judge and jury. If they could not conscientiously find the verdict that the Judge wanted them to find, nothing was left for them to do but to acquit the prisoner, or to fail to agree. The latter course is the one they adopted.

Judge Jones, we believe, was appointed to his present office by President Roosevelt. He comes of a Pennsylvania, Va., family, we believe, and has been a life-long Democrat. In the Bryan-McKinley campaign he co-operated with the gold Democrats.

We do not find his ability or purity of purpose questioned anywhere, but many of the Alabama papers incline to the opinion that he has been overzealous in these "peonage prosecutions," and that he has overstepped conservative bounds. Mr. Jones' qualifications for the judgeship were first brought to the attention of the President by Booker Washington, we believe.

The Baltimore Herald says there is little disposition there to discuss the matter of a successor to Pope Leo XIII, and that the Catholic priesthood there are not impressed with the authenticity of the dispatch sent to the New York World, in which Cardinal Gregori is said to have come out in favor of Cardinal Gibbons. Father Fletcher, rector of the Cathedral in Baltimore, has declined to discuss Cardinal Gibbons' chances, and says no member of the Catholic priesthood is in position to do so, as it is utterly impossible for them to know who is the choice of each cardinal.

It is insinuated by some newspapers that General Nelson A. Miles made his ninety-mile horseback ride out West for the purpose of showing that he is still a strong and vigorous man.

No doubt Miles is in good physical condition and could perform military service for some years to come, but he is persona non grata to the President, and is slated for retirement next month, when the new law creating the general staff will go into effect. The only result of Miles' long ride will be to show the country that he is going to be retired not for ill health, but for some other reason.

The weather is very hot out in Kansas, the mercury having run up to 104 there several times this week, but that is just the kind of weather the Kansas grain crops now need. It is declared by the weather-wise that the hot wave now hovering over the territory beyond the Mississippi is moving this way, and will be with us in the very near future; that is to say, about next Sunday night or Monday morning. We are assured of two or three more cool nights, however, before the scorcher gets here.

The statue of Napoleon at the St. Louis exposition will be pointed out as that of the short-sighted real estate men who didn't know any better than to take \$15,000,000 for all that good land embraced in the Louisiana deal.

General Miles will settle in Texas on his retirement in August, so it is said. We do not know exactly what Texas has done, but you hear the verdict, don't you?

Colonel William Jennings Bryan's desire to do up Europe income, is not creditable, but we have no doubt is easily gratified. All he has to do is to go along and attend to his business.

Judge Justice, of North Carolina, will be a candidate for associate Justice of the State's highest court. In justice to the name, Justice ought by all means to be made chief Justice.

Wall Street is continuing to have blue days, and it does seem that some values will never find the bottom that they are evidently looking for.

Pennsylvania Democrats are reviewing the Patton Presidential boom, but are receiving poor encouragement from their neighboring ballistics.

It is said that Golden Rule Jones sleeps on the roof all summer nights, and it may be added that he works in on the ground floor all the year 'round.

The cool nights of the present week have perhaps retarded the Hanover watermelons a bit, much to the disgust of the small boy.

If you do not like the job of wheat

harvesting offered in Kansas, you can get a job of picking raspberries in New Jersey.

That's a pretty considerable stroke of lightning that is threatening to smash the wards of Richmond all sorts of ways.

President Roosevelt's Oyster Bay office is over a corner grocery, the two being connected by a well greased dumb-waiter.

Speaking about summer resorts, Florida wasn't a bad one during the first half of this week.

Leutenant Hobson's congressional boomlet has ceased to sprout in Alabama.

## With a Comment or Two.

"Passing the hat" appears to have been worth while, for judges from the fees \$10,000 each, Messrs. Wise, Hayes and Carlin are to receive from their Afro-American clients—Norfolk Ledger.

Next winter, if it is a hard one, hundreds of the contributors to this fund will be entirely dependent upon the charity of the whites for something to eat.

We must take an exception to the opinion that the fact of a surplus in the Treasury is a good opportunity for the Democrats. There was no surplus left when Cleveland's second term began, and all our troubles started right there—Charlotte News.

Anyhow, a surplus lying around accentuates the ambition to "turn the rascals out" out of reach of it, and putting some other folks in hailing distance.

Congressman Swanson reiterates his denial that he is thinking of retiring from the governorship of Virginia. Mr. Swanson wants to be Governor of Virginia, and that desire is not subject to revision or modification—Harrisburg News.

And should not be, for no man can have a worthier ambition.

The Southern States are agricultural and should remain so. The wealth of the people can come more safely, as well as more abundantly, from the greatest source of wealth. Men may struggle for gold mines and Great Britain has just concluded a cruel war for the possession of the diamond fields of South Africa, but the wealth of the people must continue to come from potatoes, wheat, corn and cotton—Portland Star.

But we might run a few cotton mills, iron works, tobacco factories, gold mines, etc., as side lines.

## A Few Foreign Facts.

Enormous swarms of locusts have appeared in the neighborhood of Szeged, Hungary, and have laid the country waste for miles.

On the summit of the Gornegrat, in the Alps, 8,400 feet in height, a station has been erected with accommodation for twenty persons.

From midsummer to September, Stockholm is deserted by its better class inhabitants, who migrate during the warm weather to the villas scattered over the shores of Lake Maler.

The Supreme Court of Law in Vienna has decided to have all documents typewritten, as it was found that the handwriting of the clerks hindered the speedy transaction of legal work.

The northern provinces of Sweden, which were last year inundated in consequence of incessant rains, resulting in the failure of the crops, promise this year to yield an unusually abundant harvest.

Tobacco has been smuggled into France from Belgium on a motor car covered with a cloth to hide its appearance and number. A rope stretched across the road frustrated a second attempt.

## DAILY FASHION HINTS.

## SHIRT-WAIST COSTUME.

Shirt-waist costumes are decidedly popular, and an attractive design is here developed in shot silk of gun-metal shade. Tucks, which are introduced in some form or other in all the shirt-waist costumes, embellish this waist by running from shoulder seam to waist. The use of the yoke is optional, and tucks are double stitched all the way. The yoke is made of three rows of white braid, between which are large French knots done in blue. This bit of coloring brightens up the costume and makes it wonderfully chic-looking. The sleeve cap is decorated with tucks and French knots. The box-plait in front is trimmed with blue thread, as illustrated. The cuffs and collar are made of the facinelle done in blue. A sash of blue with fringed ends adds a youthful appearance to the costume.

The skirt is one of the new nine-neged shapes, with Van Dyke plait, that extend up on the skirt and which are headed by little squares made of braid. In the center of each square is a white Battenburg button, held in place by the French knots in blue. The stitching also extends to each corner of the square. This same design may be carried out in any of the many materials suitable for shirt-waist suits—ponce, mohair, summer silk, linen, voile or canvas is adapted to the mode.

The Wilmington Messenger utters this opinion: When it comes to Federal soldiers at an army post attempting to lynch negroes, it is time to charge the soldiers with the crime of barbarity peculiarly southern in its character. A few nights ago a body of soldiers at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., were charged with lynch a negro who had a row with some of their companions. It was with difficulty the city police prevented the lynching and quelled the riot.

The Raleigh News-Observer says: Timothy Thomas, a negro, is still of the opinion that the negroes ought to be colonized on the Philippine Islands. The negroes living in America are still of the opinion that they will live where they please. Timothy couldn't colonize them if he had governmental sanction and plenty of money for the transportation of most negroes are satisfied with their present abodes.

Personals Gdneneral.

Senor Ricardo Yglesias, brother of ex-President Yglesias, of Costa Rica, and family have just arrived in New York.

The new chapel presented to the George Junior Republic by Mrs. Clinch, of Georgia, was dedicated in Freville, N. Y., on Sunday by Bishop Potter.

St. Thomas Lipton will visit Boston after the races are over as the guest of Mayor Collins.

The finishing touches have just been put on the monument in the shadow of which Senator Thomas C. Platt will some day rest. It is erected on the Senator's lot in the cemetery at Oswego, N. Y.

Captain Howard Blackburn, who started to cross the ocean in a steamship, was compelled to abandon the trip, owing to an attack of rheumatism.

Eugene F. Ware, of Kansas, United States Pension Commissioner, has undertaken to obtain and restore for presentation to the Kansas Historical Society the schooner upon which John Brown was hanged at Harper's Ferry in 1859.

HAS WEST VIRGINIA A DEBT?

Interesting Statement About Her Share of Old Virginia's Obligations.

To the Editor of The Sun: Sir—Referring to the article published in your valued paper under date of July 9th, entitled "Another State Out of Debt," you have unwittingly fallen into an error in including West Virginia among the States free from debt.

The desire to be free from debt is commendable in an individual or in a sovereign State, although the proud State of New York would seem to be on the eve of reverting to the old idea that a public debt is a public benefit. West Virginia is not only not free from debt, but is liable to a debt of indeterminate quantity, but probably in the neighborhood of \$15,000,000.

The origin of this debt can be stated

Trend of Thought  
In Dixie Land

Memphis Commercial Appeal: Rep. Lyman Abbott and the Springfield Republican are in conflict over the proposition that the equality before the law means universal suffrage, the latter taking the affirmative and the former the negative. It followed this up with a letter that Dr. Abbott is right. Massachusetts disfranchises all citizens who have no education and do not possess a certain amount of property. The Republican believes as it professes to believe, why doesn't it try to secure equal privileges to all in its own State?

Greenville (S. C.) News: Now that Mr. Harry Lehr, who goes in society on his wife's name, instead of the pedicure, is smashing all the cameras around Newport, it is up to Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan to look pleasant on all occasions.

Montgomery Advertiser: Some of our contemporaries are wondering why so much violence is connected with the post-office investigations. If we might hazard a guess, we should say that there is fear of creating a pestilence by uncovering the rank rotteness while the weather is so hot.

Houston (Tex.) Chronicle: The National Colored Emigration Association, at its recent Montgomery meeting, endorsed this Liberia plan and asked the government to appropriate \$100,000 to carry it out. It is cheap at the price. Let us hope that the hearts of the Northern majority will be softened by the thought that it is but that they will let the people go, and that as Lincoln, the emancipator, was the Moses of the race, so Roosevelt will be the Moses of the colored race and lead them into the Promised Land.

Columbus Enquirer-Sun: Northern papers continue to call the Evansville affair a "tragedy." The Macon Telegraph says: "Had it occurred further South, it would have been an 'outrage.'"

## ODDS AND ENDS.

## House of Buttons.

Near Leeds, England, is a summer house made wholly of buttons of every imaginable kind, and in the same country a room the walls of which are adorned entirely by the ribbons of cigars, nearly 20,000 of these being represented.

## Explanatory.

Maybe Hanna went to Oyster Bay to find out who started that vice-presidential boom his way—Atlanta Journal.

## One Way to Do.

The letter regarding the Russian Jews may be sent to the Car on the installment plan. A section of it may be sent by cable with "continued in our next." For the sake of the Car, the Car likes it, the whole story will be sent forward by mail. And maybe it will be sent anyway—Boston Herald.

## A Great Offer.

Mexico has a citizen who recently offered to pay off the national debt out of the profits of the Pantofole mine, of which he is the discoverer and owner. The accumulated profits of the mine at last accounts was \$60,000,000. Minister Limantour refused the mine owner's offer.

## The Way With Them.

"He's a great practical joker." "I suspected as much." "You've been making a joke on you?" "No, I played one on him yesterday, and it made him mad clear through."—Philadelphia Press.

## A Good Rule to Go By.

A Boston paper wants to know how long a girl should wait for a man. That depends entirely on how many soda water checks he has left.—Florida Times-Union.

## North Carolina Sentiment.

The Enfield Ledger discusses the "Race Conflict" at length and concludes: "And yet many of the thinking class at the North are pondering these things, and are little disposed to see the process may be slow—that the race conflict there will bring about a better understanding on the subject between the two sections."

The Raleigh Post sends forth this interesting information and comments:

Judge Peebles is hanging the pistol to his business with proper vigor, and discriminating intelligently in favor of the voter who also carries along with the pistol an unimpaired sense of the right. The pistol is red by adding 50 per cent to the punishment. If the law prescribed a term of not less than six months for twelve months in the county prison for every such offender, such judges as the able gentleman now holding Wake court would have fewer such cases to dispose of.

The Charlotte Observer says: Editor William J. Bryan is quoted as saying of the Cleveland boom that "it is a comedy as it now stands, but a tragedy if it should succeed." Mr. Bryan is a humorist qualified to testify regarding the latter class of events.

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briefly as follows: During the Civil War the western portion was mainly loyal to the Union cause. In pursuance of this sentiment a State government was formed and application made for recognition as a State. This was granted upon the express condition that the new State of West Virginia should assume and pay the just proportion of the debt of the old State of Virginia.

After the war was over, during the process of reconstruction, nothing was done until 1871. The State of Virginia in the effort to adjust its debt set aside one-third of the share of West Virginia, leaving the fact that West Virginia had one-third of the territory, and that, too, the richest part of the old Commonwealth.

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